

## HENRICO RAILWAY FORCED TO WALL BY BONDHOLDERS

Virginia Trust Company  
Named as Receiver by  
Judge Crump.

## SAY IT IS UNABLE TO PAY ITS DEBTS

Canadian Bankers Allege That  
Road Is Wholly Insolvent and  
Receivership Is Necessary to  
Preserve Assets—Record  
Shows It Failed to Pay  
Cost of Operation.

Scarcely two years after the operation of its first cars, the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company was yesterday morning forced into receivership upon application of the United Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, underwriters for a \$1,250,000 issue of first mortgage bonds. The bill of complaint was filed in the Law and Equity Court, and was not contested by the railway company. Judge Beverly T. Crump entered a decree appointing the Virginia Trust Company, of this city, receiver without bond, directing it to assume immediately complete control of the business.

The bill filed by the Canadian bankers set forth in support of its plea for interference by the court that the Richmond and Henrico Company is "wholly insolvent and unable to pay its debts and obligations," and that it has failed to provide money with which to pay any part of the interest which has been due semiannually on the bonds since July 1, 1910.

**Fails to Earn Operating Cost.**  
Furthermore, it is claimed by the Canadians "that the financial affairs of the defendant company are in an embarrassed condition; that it failed for the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, to earn its operating expenses; that it has already incurred a floating indebtedness, much of it past due and unpaid; and that its earnings are insufficient to pay the charges and expenses of operation of the road, together with the taxes and charges having priority over the mortgage and interest on bonds as they mature."

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The crisis in the affairs of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company was not unexpected. Railway men and citizens generally who were familiar with the facts revealed the news with surprise. The receivership was the big sensation of the day. In its last report to the State Corporation Commission the company admitted that during its first year of operation its revenues were \$30,000 less than the expense of the road. This took no account of interest due on bonds.

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## EXHAUSTED ENERGY ATTEMPT TO RECOVER

Hitchcock Refers to Effort to Discredit His Showing.

## POSTAL SERVICE VERY EFFICIENT

Never Conducted With Greater Precision and Dispatch Than During Taft Administration. Returns as to Surplus or Deficit Made Up by Treasury Department.

Silver City, N. M., June 3.—On arriving at Silver City to-day, from the Mogollon Mountains, where he has been spending several weeks, former Postmaster-General Hitchcock was shown the statement issued a few days ago by Postmaster-General Burleson, attaching his administration of the Post-Office Department. Mr. Hitchcock issued the following statement: "A committee composed in the main of newly-appointed assistants, having less than three months' experience in post-office business attempts in a report to the present head of the department to discredit the financial management made by the postal service under President Taft's administration. Their statement is as inaccurate as it is gratuitous, for the public well knows that never was the postal service conducted more efficiently or mail handled with greater precision and dispatch than in the closing years of the Taft administration. During that administration, notwithstanding the great extension of service, and the heavy increase in expenditures, there was no decrease in expenditures. The Post-Office Department was placed on a self-sustaining basis, and that was its condition when the 4th of March was passed. The hands of the newly-appointed officers, who soon thus far to have been exhausting their time and their energy in a vain attempt to discredit the record made by the devoted public servants they succeeded."

**Department Self-Sustaining.**  
The Postal Committee of a Democratic House of Congress, endeavored in a similar manner to attack the record of the postal service, but after investigation that committee was fair enough to admit that the department had become self-sustaining. The returns as to surplus or deficit are made up by the Post-Office Department, but by the Treasury Department, where all postal income is received and all postal accounts audited.

**The Secretary of the Treasury** reported the wiping out of the postal deficit, and the record thus certified to in his fiscal report is likely to stand in history. If the Post-Office Department could have received a percentage allowance for the cost of carrying franked mail, the postal surplus would have been much larger than that reported. It is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the Treasury Department for the free quartering of certain post-offices in remote parts of the country, less than half the cost of franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912 more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 61,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege of the various government establishments. If postage at the usual rates had been paid on this material, it is estimated that the postal revenues would have been increased by more than \$20,000,000.

**In the last administration** we appealed in vain to a Democratic House of Representatives to abolish the franking privilege. It requires a high order of business ability and the closest kind of application to the part of the various officers in charge of the service, and so it is.

**Conservable Task.**  
The question may very naturally present itself in the public mind as to why the present administration of the department, instead of consuming this time in an endeavor to discredit the good work of the men who succeeded are not devoting themselves more attentively to the important branches of the service entrusted to their care, even if they are unable in their inexperience to map out a constructive postal program so as to broaden still further the usefulness of the post-office. They will doubtless find it a considerable task, and one requiring their strict attention to maintain throughout our vast country the efficiency of the postal service as developed and maintained by their predecessors, and particularly of the great branches of the service recently established for the benefit of the people by a Republican administration—the postal saving bank and the parcel post."

## CANAL ZONE HEAD NAMED

Wilson Appoints Richard L. Metcalfe, Editor of Bryan's Commoner.

Washington, June 3.—Richard L. Metcalfe, of Lincoln, Neb., editor of the Commoner, was to-day selected by President Wilson to be civil governor of the Panama Canal Zone. Although Mr. Metcalfe was first announced by Secretary Garrison as having conferred with the President, Mr. Metcalfe has been in newspaper circles for many years, and his national political prominence during the campaign of 1896, as spokesman for Mr. Bryan, has been a factor in the primaries on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Nebraska, but lost.

## OXFORD BOATHOUSE BURNED

Fire Believed to Have Been Started by Militant Suffragettes.

## ANOTHER MOVE AGAINST TRUSTS CONTEMPLATED

Question Considered by Cabinet and Department of Justice.

## FINAL ATTITUDE NOT DETERMINED

Probably Will Depend on Result of Investigation to Find Out if Court's Decrees Dismembering Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies Are Being Carried Out.

Washington, June 3.—Whether decrees of the United States courts dismembering the Standard Oil and Tobacco "Trusts" are being carried out was considered to-day by the Wilson administration, with a view of possible institution of the most important anti-trust moves yet contemplated by the President and Attorney-General McReynolds. In the Standard Oil case, the Attorney-General received from Charles B. Morrison and Oliver E. Pagan, his special assistant, a report of the result of their investigation of conditions in the oil industry, and began consideration of the question whether the facts disclosed will justify the Department of Justice in beginning contempt of court or criminal proceedings against oil interests on charges of violations of the dissolution decree. To-night this question was unsettled.

**Tobacco Case Considered.**  
In the tobacco case practically the entire meeting of the Cabinet was devoted to considering whether surface conditions in the tobacco trade warranted the Attorney-General in beginning an investigation similar to that just finished in the Standard Oil case, to determine whether the decree of dissolution is being carried out, and whether all semblance of a "tobacco trust" has disappeared. The Attorney-General, after the meeting, was noncommittal as to whether the inquiry will be undertaken.

Consideration of the workings of the tobacco industry, the two big cases—the tobacco and the oil—were the subjects of the Cabinet meeting and the Standard Oil at the Department of Justice—took place to-day apparently by coincidence. Around the "rule of reason" in the Standard Oil case, the United States Supreme Court in these cases has been practically all of the antitrust litigation since. The opinions have been the guiding stars of the Sherman antitrust law is concerned.

**Workings of Decree.**  
Mr. McReynolds, who, as special assistant to the Attorney-General, originally prosecuted the "tobacco trust," has been studying the workings of the decree ever since he entered the Cabinet. It is known that he disagreed with the Attorney-General Wickersham as to the adequacy of the adopted plan of disintegration. It has been understood that his objections centered around the pro rata distribution among the shareholders of the "trust" of stock of the fourteen corporations into which the American Tobacco Company was disintegrated. He was quoted at the time as saying the plan deserved "an anxious commitment to the scrap heap."

The report made to the Attorney-General by Messrs. Morrison and Pagan in the oil case is the result of several months' investigation. They have studied conditions in various localities and paid particular attention to the soaring prices of oil.

In a preliminary report made to former Attorney-General Wickersham, just before he retired from office, these attorneys declared that the partial investigation raised a serious doubt as to whether the Standard Oil trust had been actually dissolved.

They found that the trust had been eliminated, and the last few months of their investigation has been largely devoted to ascertaining whether the control and management of the disintegrated parts of the "trusts" and the control of the prices of oil still were directed by the same concentrated interests as previously.

## PANAMA CANAL NOW READY FOR SHIPS

Within 24 Hours' Notice Could Be Flooded Deep Enough for Any Vessel in Navy.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Regina, Sask., June 3.—For eighteen months the Panama Canal has been ready for the passage of ships should there be any emergency requiring the presence of war vessels on the Pacific, says James Arthur, one of the sub-engineers, who has been working on the canal for the past two and a half years. "To send them through now would be a very risky undertaking," said Mr. Arthur to-day, "but it could be done. Within twenty-four hours the canal can be flooded deep enough for any warship or vessel in the American navy."

The work being done now is that of making the canal safe. The engineers recognize that when the water is allowed in, there will be some erosion, and unless proper preparations are made, it will cause slides, and blocking the canal, and should it happen that there were a vessel beneath a sliding earth, there would be disaster.

"Nevertheless, for a year and a half the trench has been deep enough to allow a ship to pass through. The walls have not been built up and made so solid that a slide is impossible, and that is, to a great extent, the work which is being done now."

## SOCIAL LOBBYING MOST INSIDIOUS IN WASHINGTON

Kenyon, of Iowa, Supports Charges Made by President.

## SENATORS GIVEN ENTERTAINMENT

Officials Flattered by Invitations to Dinners and Theatres. Former Members of Upper House Condemned for Capitalizing Their Privilege of the Floor.

## Subpoenas Issued

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, June 3.—Subpoenas were issued to-night under the direction of the Senate committee which is investigating the charges that a lobby is at work to influence the action of the Senate on the tariff bill for sixty witnesses, most of whom are expected to testify as to the operations of a sugar lobby.

Among those who were subpoenaed as witnesses are Henry G. Oxnard, who is identified prominently with the sugar industry; Frank Clowry, who is secretary of the Wholesale Dealers' Association; Truman G. Palmer, and practically everybody who has been actively connected with the headquarters of the organization known as the Domestic Sugar Producers' Association.

Washington, June 3.—"Social lobbying" in Washington justifies every word of President Wilson uttered in regard to the presence of an "insidious" lobby at the capital, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, declared on the witness stand to-day before the Senate investigating committee. It was the first unequivocal answer in support of the President's attitude since the inquiry began.

The Iowa Senator explained that he believed the most insidious and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flatterers Senators by having them out to dinners, to theatres and on automobile rides, ingratiating the host with the distinguished guests. Pointing to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines, "a lumber king," before the Lorimer election investigation that he entertained Senators at a local hotel at dinners at a time when the lumber schedule in the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, Senator Kenyon declared it was his belief that Senators were being entertained in this "insidious" way at present.

He also denounced ex-Senators for capitalizing their privilege of the floor by using it to lobby. Referring to ex-Senators representing many of the railroads in Washington, he advocated the enactment of legislation to prohibit an ex-Senator from being a lobbyist.

## FEDERAL TROOPS MAKE LAST STAND AGAINST REBELS

Toll of Death on Both Sides Is Heavy in Desperate Fighting at Matamoros.

Brownsville, Texas, June 3.—While a handful of men were still offering dogged resistance to the rebel troops of General Lucio Blanco, "the constitutional" commander-in-chief of the State of Tamaulipas at 10 o'clock to-night, Matamoros, Mexico, is practically in the hands of the revolutionists, after a battle waged without interruption since 1:30 o'clock this morning. Colonel Eschazot, with 100 volunteers, remnants of the Federal garrison, making the last stand from the roof of the cathedral, and theatre in Hilda Plaza, but their position was untenable and they were taken by surprise before morning is regarded as certain.

Early in the night flames from burning buildings in several sections of the battle-scarred city lighted the sky for miles around, and for a time it was feared that the town was doomed. At 10 o'clock, however, fire scenes had decreased.

The toll of death on both sides has been heavy. Major Estaban Ramos, Federal commander, was wounded early in the engagement.

He was brought to a Brownsville hospital. His condition is reported critical. Private Davis, of the United States cavalry, was reported killed in a stray shot while patrolling the border along the American side of the Rio Grande, and rumors were current that Miguel Barragan, Mayor of Matamoros, was shot and killed today. A wounded will not be available before to-morrow. One report brought by a messenger from the town of Brownsville, three hundred of the combatants had been killed and double that number wounded.

The United States consulate, where Consul J. H. Johnson and his staff remained during the fighting, was in the direct line of fire the greater part of the day, but it is stated that none of those in the building have been wounded.

One hundred and twelve of the Federal troops crossed to Brownsville this afternoon and surrendered to the United States military authorities.

## His Condition Is Critical



REV. GIVENS B. STRICKLER, D. D.

## DR. G. B. STRICKLER IS DESPERATELY ILL

Widely Known Presbyterian Minister Stricken While Visiting Daughter.

## LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY

Served for Years as Rector of Washington and Lee University.

The Rev. Givens Brown Strickler, D. D., LL. D., professor of theology in the Union Theological Seminary, Confederate veteran, and a leading minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church, is critically ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Rankin, in Laurens, S. C., where he stopped on his way home from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Atlanta. A telegram from Laurens last night said that physicians hold out little hope of his recovery. One of Dr. Strickler's daughters married Dr. George H. Denny, former president of Washington and Lee University, and now president of the University of Alabama.

Illness was received at the seminary yesterday afternoon, and brought great distress to the professors, many of whom have been associated intimately with him for years in the faculty. When he left to attend the general assembly in Atlanta he was apparently in excellent health. He took a prominent part in the debates of the assembly during the two weeks' session under most trying weather conditions. His work there is thought to have brought on the attack.

**Had Enjoyed Good Health.**  
Although now seventy-three years old, Dr. Strickler has enjoyed good health and the full possession of his mental faculties. His admirers find it

## DEMOCRATS ASKED TO RAISE \$75,000

National Committee Appeals for Funds to Keep Washington Headquarters Open.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, June 3.—A letter has been sent by Congressman Palmer from the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee in this city to national committeemen throughout the United States asking that they busy themselves immediately and help raise a fund of \$75,000 a year to keep the Washington headquarters going.

It is stated in this letter that each State will be assessed upon the ratio of \$125 for each elector, and in this way it is hoped that the full amount of \$75,000 will be secured, without making the burden too heavy on any one State.

One or two committeemen who were in Washington to-day, and who had received these letters, were somewhat doubtful whether it would be advisable to ask the Democrats for more contributions at this time, in view of the very heavy drains made upon some of them during the last presidential campaign. In some parts of the country collections for the Wilson-Marshall campaign were exceedingly heavy, especially in some of the Southern States, and for this reason doubt is expressed as to just what this appeal will amount to in dollars and cents at this time.

**BEST SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA**  
Standard or tourist. Latter personally conducted without charge daily except Sunday. Berth 19. Wash'n-Sunset Route, 907 E. Main.

## FORMER ACTION IS REVERSED TO PLEASE WILSON

Live Stock, Wheat and Oats Put on Free List by Committee.

## CONFERENCE HELD AT WHITE HOUSE

Vote to Reconsider Taken After Simmons Discusses Matter With President, Who Is Standing Firmly Against Inclusion of Certain Articles on Dutiable List.

Washington, June 3.—Reversing its former action in voting to place wheat, flour, oatmeal and fresh meats on the dutiable list, the Senate Finance subcommittee in charge of the agricultural schedule voted late to-day to place live stock, wheat and oats on the free list.

This action, it was authoritatively stated, was taken to meet the views of President Wilson. Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, and other administration leaders, who disapproved the decision announced yesterday to tax meats 10 per cent, compensatory to a duty on cattle in the Underwood bill, and to assess a compensatory duty on both flour and oatmeal, and that it has failed to provide money with which to pay any part of the interest which has been due semiannually on the bonds since July 1, 1910.

**Falls to Earn Operating Cost.**  
Furthermore, it is claimed by the Canadians "that the financial affairs of the defendant company are in an embarrassed condition; that it failed for the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, to earn its operating expenses; that it has already incurred a floating indebtedness, much of it past due and unpaid; and that its earnings are insufficient to pay the charges and expenses of operation of the road, together with the taxes and charges having priority over the mortgage and interest on bonds as they mature."

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Suggests to Board of Aldermen Legislation Against Selfish Practice.

New York, June 3.—Mayor Gaynor and Alderman Stapleton are both after the end seat hog, a peculiar product of the summer months, who blocks entrance and exit on all cars having cross seats. The Mayor has recommended to the Board of Aldermen to-day suggesting legislation along this line, and Alderman Stapleton dug up and reintroduced an ordinance dealing with the question which was presented and killed away back in 1904. Mayor Gaynor wrote the Alderman, as follows:

"The habit of all selfish people, and especially of the big and fat, to take the end place on the seats of the summer cars which run crosswise of the car, and stick there, instead of moving along to the other end as other people get on the car. This causes great inconvenience.

"All those who come after those selfish people have to climb over their legs, and press by them as best they can. I would suggest to you to consider whether you should not pass an ordinance making this selfish practice a misdemeanor, and requiring those who enter cars with cross seats to move as far in as there is a vacant space to sit down.

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